

New Species and a Key to the Species of *Saropogon* Loew

(Diptera : Asilidae)

J. WILCOX

Anaheim, California

The genus *Saropogon* Loew is worldwide in distribution but is found mostly in temperate and tropical climates. In America it occurs from Texas to California and adjacent states with several occurring as far north as Colorado and Kansas and south into Mexico. Back (1909) gave descriptions and a key to the Nearctic species described up to that time. Curran (1930) described *S. aridus* and *S. purus* from Arizona and gave a key to the species. Curran (1931) described *S. birdi* from Oklahoma, gave notes on *S. combustus* Loew and *S. dispar* Loew and a revised key to the species. Bromley (1934) described *S. fletcheri* and *S. pritchardi* from Texas and Oklahoma and gave a key to the Texas species. Wilcox (1936) described the females of *S. aridus* Curran. Bromley (1951) described *S. laparoides* and *S. solus* from Texas.

The status of several species has been changed in recent years. Bromley (1936) included *Diogmites hypomelas* Loew in *Diogmites* Loew but later that year (*in litt.*) he found it belonged in *Saropogon* Loew. Charles H. Martin, 1960 (*in litt.*) found that *S. aridus* Curran was a synonym of *S. senex* Osten Sacken (1887) described from Sonora, Mexico. *Saropogon albifrons* Back (1904) described from Arizona was found to be a valid species; Back (1909) made *S. albifrons* a synonym of *S. semiustus* Coquillett (1904) described from California.

Back (1909) has called attention to the tendency where the male is black, for the female to be reddish. Males of *S. combustus* Loew, *S. senex* Osten Sacken, *S. abbreviatus* Johnson, and *S. purus* Curran have the abdomen black and the female abdomen largely reddish; Curran (1931) reported a female *S. combustus* with a black abdomen. The legs of the male usually are all black and the legs of the female all reddish. Exceptions are that in the males of *S. purus* the hind femora and the middle femora in part are reddish and in female *S. senex* only the hind femora are largely reddish.

Another sexual character of males is the long erect or semierect hairs on the mesonotum, abdomen, and legs of *S. combustus* Loew, *S. dispar* Coquillett, *S. coquilletti* Back, *S. bryanti*, *S. sculleni*, and *S. mohawki*, new species. In females of known species, these hairs are short, appressed, and inconspicuous. Species in which the wings of

the males are brown and the wings of the female yellowish are *S. combustus* Loew, *S. hypomelas* Loew, *S. dispar* Coquillett, and *S. bryanti*, new species.

Species which have brown wings in both sexes are *S. senex* Osten Sacken, *S. abbreviatus* Johnson, *S. purus* Curran, and *S. pritchardi* Bromley. *S. luteus* Coquillett has the wings yellowish in both sexes.

Saropogon has a stout spur at the apex of the fore tibiae. Of the related genera in the subfamily Dasypogoninae it differs from *Diogmites* and *Blepharepium* Rondani by having an antennal style. *Saropogon* differs from most species of *Lestomyia* Williston by having the face slightly concave in lateral view and the mystax confined to the oral margin. Most species of *Lestomyia* have the face convex in lateral view and the mystax extends at least halfway from the oral margin to the antennae. The strong anterior dorsocentral bristles will separate the species of *Lestomyia* with oral bristles only.

I am indebted to the following persons for the loan of specimens: J. G. Rozen, American Museum of Natural History, AMNH; Mont A. Cazier, Arizona State University, ASU; Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., California Academy of Sciences, CAS; J. A. Powell, California Insect Survey, University of California, Berkeley, CIS; A. T. McClay, University of California, Davis, UCD; P. H. Timberlake and E. I. Schlinger, University of California, Riverside, UCR; W. F. Barr, University of Idaho, UI; and Earl G. Davis, Tucson, Arizona

Four species are described as new, the males of *S. hypomelas* (Loew) and *S. albifrons* Back are described, and a key to the Nearctic species is given. Types of the new species will be deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SAROPOGON

1. Scutellar bristles absent or short, not more than half the length of the scutellum 2
- Scutellar bristles present, at least as long as scutellum 4
2. Scutellar bristles absent; abdomen dark reddish; legs pale reddish yellow; wings luteous, with gray tips; length 12 mm (Texas, Mexico) *solus* Bromley, males
- Scutellar bristles present; male abdomen black, female abdomen reddish 3
3. Disc of scutellum with short spines, posterior margin with 8-10 spines; mesonotum and pleura largely bare and posterior margin of scutellum bare of pollen; male legs black, female legs red; length 9-12 mm (Texas) *abbreviatus* Johnson
- Disc of scutellum bare, four short marginal bristles; mesonotum, pleura and scutellum wholly grayish pollinose; legs black, hind femora of female and sometimes of male reddish; length 10-12 mm (Mexico, Arizona) (*aridus* Curran) *senex* Osten Sacken

4. Abdomen wholly or largely black 5
 Abdomen largely reddish or yellowish 11
5. Bristles of the coxae black 6
 Bristles of the coxae white or yellow 7
6. Two scutellar bristles; male abdomen and legs black, hind femora largely
 and middle femora, in part, reddish; wings short, broad, brown;
 female head, mesonotum, and coxae densely deep golden pollinose,
 abdomen and legs almost wholly yellowish red; length 11–13 mm
 (Arizona) *purus* Curran
 Four scutellar bristles; male legs dark reddish brown; length 13–19 mm
 (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) *combustus* Loew, males
7. Scutellum with four marginal bristles 8
 Scutellum with two marginal bristles 10
8. Male wings brown, female wings yellowish; mesonotum black in male,
 brown in female; male legs black, tibiae and tarsi brownish, female
 legs reddish, fore and middle femora blackish dorsally; length 20–23
 mm (Oklahoma, Texas) *dispar* Coquillett
 Wings hyaline 9
9. Mesonotum brownish gray pollinose; legs reddish, tips of tibiae and
 tarsi blackish; length 14–16 mm (Texas) *laparoides* Bromley, females
 Mesonotum yellowish gray pollinose; femora reddish, fore and middle
 ones black dorsally and middle ones black ventrally, tibiae and tarsi
 blackish; length 12 mm (Texas) *sculleni*, new species, males
10. Legs uniformly reddish; palpi black; wings brown; length 20–23 mm
 (Oklahoma, Texas) *pritchardi* Bromley, both sexes
 Femora black above; base of palpi black, segment 2 reddish; wings
 amber-colored, apex broadly infuscated; length 27 mm (Oklahoma)
 *birdi* Curran, females
11. Wings hyaline 12
 Wings blackish, brownish, or yellowish 17
12. Scutellum with four marginal bristles 13
 Scutellum with two marginal bristles 14
13. Anterior corners of abdominal segments 2–6 and sometimes anterior mar-
 gins black, posterior corners grayish pollinose; basal half or more of
 male femora black, female legs yellowish; wings grayish apically and
 sometimes yellowish anteriorly; length 14–16 mm (Arizona, Mexico,
 New Mexico, Texas) *coquilletti* Back
 Anterior corners of abdominal segments 4–5 or 4–6 with black spots,
 posterior corners of 2–4 gray pollinose; legs yellowish in both sexes,
 sometimes male femora blackish basally; wings hyaline; length 10–13
 mm (Arizona, California) *mohawki*, new species
14. Mesonotum densely yellowish gray pollinose, central stripe and small
 intermediate spots indistinctly brown; male face light yellowish, frons
 white, occiput gray pollinose, female frons and occiput centrally may
 be yellowish; abdomen yellowish, sides of segment 1 and posterior
 corners of 2–5 white pollinose; legs yellowish; length 13–17 mm
 (California) *hyalinus* Coquillett
 Mesonotum whitish pollinose 15
15. Pleura anteriorly with a large shining black spot; male femora yellowish

- red, tibiae and tarsi black; posterior corners of male abdominal segments 2-5, female 2-4, white pollinose; female legs yellowish; length 12-14 mm (Mexico, Texas) *nitidus*, new species
Pleura wholly pollinose 16
16. Male legs black except tips of femora, female legs reddish; pollen of face, mesonotum, and pleura with a golden cast; mesonotal setae golden; antennae brown; about 20 bristles in mystax; posterior corners of abdominal segments 2-5 whitish pollinose, sometimes absent in male; length 8-10 mm (California, Arizona) *semiustus* Coquillett
Legs reddish in both sexes; pollen of face, mesonotum, and pleura white; mesonotal setae white; antennae yellowish; about 30 bristles in mystax; posterior corners of abdominal segments 2-5 white pollinose in both sexes; length 9-14 mm (Arizona, Baja California, California) *albifrons* Back
17. Two scutellar bristles 18
Four scutellar bristles 19
18. Wings slender, yellowish especially along the veins; face golden pollinose, male frons white, female yellowish or white; abdomen reddish, slender with gray pollinose spots on the posterior corners; length 11-17 mm (California) *luteus* Coquillett, both sexes
Wings broad brown; face and frons yellowish pollinose; abdomen broad reddish, without pollinose markings; some specimens with four scutellar bristles; length 11-13 mm (Arizona) *purus* Curran, females
19. Femora at least with a black stripe basally; male wings brown, female wings lighter 20
Legs wholly reddish 21
20. Male femora and sometimes the tibiae black, female femora black basally or with black basal dorsal stripe; male face and frons white pollinose, female golden with ocellar tubercle and area around it white; mesonotum yellowish gray pollinose, the divided central stripe brown; length 17-23 mm (New Mexico, Texas) *hypomelas* Loew
Femora in both sexes with dorsal black stripe; face and frons golden pollinose in both sexes; mesonotum yellowish with the broad central stripe and intermediate spots dark gray; length 16-19 mm (Arizona) *bryanti*, new species
21. Large pale reddish species in both sexes; abdominal segments 2-5 narrowly black on the anterior margins; wings pale reddish brown; length 24-27 mm (Texas) *fletcheri* Bromley
Males largely black, wings brown; female entirely reddish, anterior corners of abdominal segments 2-5 black; wings yellowish, darker along the veins; length 13-19 mm (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) *combustus* Loew

SAROPOGON ALBIFRONS Back

Saropogon albifrons Back, 1904, Canadian Entomol., 36: 291. Type ♀ ♀, Bill Williams Fork, Ariz., August (F. H. Snow) UK.

Saropogon semiustus Back, 1909, Amer. Entomol. Soc. Trans., 35: 351. In part.

Coquillett (1904) and Back (1904) each described new species of *Saropogon* Loew, Coquillett in July, Back in October. Back (1909) made his *S. albifrons* a synonym of *S. semiustus* Coquillett. In 1941 specimens collected 16 miles north of Blythe, California were labeled as a new species. In 1961 specimens of the same species were received from the American Museum of Natural History from Phoenix, Arizona, at which time its relation to *S. albifrons* Back was realized. Bill Williams Fork is about 40 miles northeast of Parker, Arizona at about the point listed on present-day maps as Alamo.

MALE.—Length 10 mm. Face yellowish, frons and occiput black in ground color; densely white pollinose, the vertex shining black. Hairs and bristles white, about 30 bristles on oral margin. Antennae yellowish, outer half of segment 3 and style brownish; hairs white; segments measure 23–20–65–4.

Mesonotum black, densely silvery white pollinose. Short sparse recumbent hairs white; bristles white, three presutural, two supraalar, two postalar. Pleura black, coxae largely yellowish in ground color; densely silvery white pollinose; hairs white. Scutellum black, silvery white pollinose, two white marginal bristles.

Abdominal segment 1 black, remainder yellowish red; sides of 1, posterior corners of 2–5 white pollinose; hairs short white appressed, a few longer on 1 and 4 white lateral bristles. Genitalia yellowish red, hairs yellowish on epandrium, brownish on surstyli and hypandrium. Venter yellowish red, segments 1–4 white pollinose.

Legs yellowish red, hairs short white appressed; bristles yellowish; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli whitish.

Halteres yellowish, lower stem brown. Wings hyaline, the basal anterior half light brown; veins brown, anterior crossvein at $2\frac{1}{32}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell slightly narrowed, anal cell open.

Hypotype male.—16 miles north of Blythe, California, 14 April 1941 (J. Wilcox).

Specimens seen from the following additional localities:

ARIZONA: Aztec, 30 April 1962 (J. Wilcox) JW; 12 miles southwest of Eloy, 9 June 1953 (T. R. Haig) UCD; Phoenix, 9, 23, and 25 May 1935 (R. H. Crandall) AMNH; Yuma, 10 May 1939 (R. M. Bohart) UCD.

BAJA CALIFORNIA: 65 miles south San Felipe, 10 April 1960 (R. D. Gehring) CIS.

CALIFORNIA: 13 miles west of Barstow, 21 June 1942 (Guy F. Toland) JW; Box Cyn., Riverside Co., 26 April 1952 (P. D. Hurd) CIS; Deep Cyn., Riverside Co., 30 May 1963 (E. I. Schlinger) UCR; 10 miles north Earp, San Bernardino Co., 22 April 1960 (J. R. Powers) 15-watt black light, CIS; 3 miles west Indio, 30 April 1949 (E. G. Linsley, J. W. MacSwain, R. F. Smith) *Melilotus*, CIS; Palm Springs, 23 May 1943 (Guy F. Toland) JW.

Related to *S. semiustus* Coquillett which has two posterior dorso-central bristles in addition to other differences in key. Coquillett (1904) described *S. semiustus* in part as follows, "abdomen polished,

sides of first segment and a spot on hind angles of segments 2 to 5 gray pruinose." Only one of the 15 males available have the posterior spots on abdominal segments 2-5 but they are evident on the females. These specimens were collected more than 20 years ago so the pollen may have been lost in storage.

Saropogon bryanti Wilcox, new species

MALE.—Length 16 mm. Head black, golden pollinose, occiput with grayish tinge. Hairs and bristles yellowish white, 10 bristles on oral margin. Antennae yellowish; hairs yellowish, 4-5 above on segment 3; segments measure 29-25-75-5.

Mesonotum yellowish, central and intermediate stripes black, densely golden pollinose. Hairs yellowish, semierect and about as long as antennal segment 1; bristles yellowish, one posthumeral, three presutural, two supraalar, two postalar, 3 to 4 weak posterior dorsocentral. Pleura and coxae black, golden pollinose, hairs and bristles yellowish white. Scutellum yellowish, golden pollinose, four yellowish marginal bristles.

Abdomen yellowish, anterior corners of 2-6 black, sides of 1 and posterior corners of 2-4 yellowish gray pollinose. Hairs on sides of all segments dense, crinkly yellowish and about as long as antennal segments 1-2, 3 to 4 yellowish lateral bristles on 1. Epandrium yellowish, hairs yellowish; surstyli and hypan-drium black, hairs brown. Venter 1-2 and posterior margins 3-5 yellowish, remainder black, 1-2 and posterior margins 3-4 yellowish pollinose.

Legs yellowish, dorsum of femora and tip of hind tibiae black. Hairs and bristles yellowish, hairs ventrally and laterally on middle and hind femora dense erect and about as long as antennal segment 1; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli yellowish.

Halteres yellowish red. Wings brown, lighter in center of apical cells; veins brown, anterior crossvein at $\frac{4\frac{2}{67}}{67}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell narrowly open, anal cell open.

FEMALE.—Length 17 mm. Hairs of mesonotum, abdomen, and legs, short recumbent. Basal half of dorsum of femora black, brownish on hind ones. Wings yellowish.

Holotype male.—BABOQUIVARI CANYON, WEST SIDE BABOQUIVARI MTNS., PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA, 25 to 27 July 1952 (H. B. Leech, J. W. Green) CAS. Allotype female, same data.

PARATYPES.—ARIZONA: 2 males, 1 female, same data, CAS; 1 male, 5 miles southeast Ajo, Pima Co., 1 October 1962 (W. F. Barr) UI; 1 female, Picacho, 28 September 1933 (Bryant, 220) JW; 1 male, 12 miles north Pomerene, 12 July 1962 (J. Wilcox) JW; 1 male, 14 miles northeast Sells, 16 July 1962 (J. Wilcox) JW; 1 male, 1 female, Sentinel, Maricopa Co., 12 August 1940 (B. E. White) CAS; 1 female, Sierrita Mtns., 28 September 1962 (Earl G. Davis) JW; 3 males, 2 females, 8 miles north Tucson, 11, 29 June, 11 July 1964 (J. M. Davidson, Jim Haddock) ASU.

Two males and one female, Malaga, New Mexico, 11 July 1936 (J. D. Beamer, M. B. Jackson) JW, probably belong here but are not included in the paratype series as the legs are almost all black.

Named in honor of the late Owen Bryant who collected and assembled a large collection of Asilidae and who was the first to collect this species.

SAROPOGON HYPOMELAS (Loew)

Diogmites hypomelas Loew, 1866, Berlin. Ent. Ztschr. 10: 42. Type male, New Mexiko (Capt. Pope), MCZ.

Diogmites hypomelas Back, 1909, Amer. Entomol. Soc. Trans. 35: 360.

Translation of original description, gives type locality as Pecos River, New Mexico.

Bromley (1934, 1936) did not identify this species from Texas and included it in *Diogmites* Loew. Bromley wrote me in 1936 that he had examined the type and that it belonged in *Saropogon* Loew. I have seen a note somewhere that Capt. Pope collected on the Pecos River in Texas rather than in New Mexico.

MALE.—Length 21 mm. Head black; densely white pollinose, occiput with a yellowish tinge. Hairs and bristles white, about 20 bristles on oral margin. Antennae black, apical third of segment 2 and narrow base of 3 yellowish; hairs white, seven to eight short hairs above on 3; segments measure 33–32–92–10.

Mesonotum reddish, central stripe and intermediate spots black, all obscured by grayish white pollen. Hairs short, sparse, recumbent, yellowish; bristles yellowish, three short posthumeral, three presutural, two supraalar, two postalar, three to four weak posterior dorsocentral. Pleura and coxae black, whitish pollinose, coxal hairs white, hypopleurals yellowish. Scutellum reddish, white pollinose, four yellowish marginal bristles.

Abdomen yellowish red, anterior corners of 2–5 black; sides of 1, posterior corners of 2–4 whitish pollinose. Hairs short appressed yellowish; six to seven yellowish lateral bristles on 1. Epandrium reddish with yellowish hairs; surstyli and hypandrium brownish black with brownish hairs. Venter reddish with central black spots becoming larger apically, 1–2 thinly and posterior margin of 3–4 whitish pollinose, hairs white basally, brown to black on 4–8.

Femora black, fore and middle ones with apical anterior and posterior streaks and apical one-fourth of hind ones, reddish. Tibiae black, hind ones except tip, reddish. Fore tarsi black, hind ones reddish, middle ones reddish basally. Short appressed hairs yellowish white; bristles yellowish; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli yellowish brown.

Halteres light brown. Wings brown, lighter apically; veins brown, anterior crossvein at $\frac{55}{87}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell narrowly open, anal cell closed at wing margin.

Hypotype male.—Bexar County, Texas (H. B. Parks) JW.

Males and females same data, one labeled 31 July 1929 and another 7 August 1928; female, Hidalgo Co., Texas, 6 June 1930 (J. C. Gaines); female, Moore, Texas, 24 June 1928; male, San Antonio, Texas, 4 July 1936 (R. H. Beamer), all JW.

Saropogon mohawki Wilcox, new species

MALE.—Length 11 mm. Head densely white pollinose, hairs and bristles white, about 20 on oral margin. Antennae yellow, apical half of segment 3 and style brownish, hairs white, segments measure 21–18–55–4.

Mesonotum black, densely grayish yellow pollinose. Hairs white, semierect and about as long as first antennal segment; bristles white, three presutural, two supraalar, two postalar, two to three weak posterior dorsocentral. Pleura grayish yellow pollinose becoming whitish below and on coxae, hairs white. Scutellum yellowish, grayish yellow pollinose, four white marginal bristles.

Abdomen yellowish, dorsum of 3–4 brownish, anterior corners of 4–5 black, sides of 1 and posterior corners 2–4 white pollinose. Hairs yellowish, laterally about as long as antennal segment 1, three to four whitish lateral bristles on 1. Genitalia yellowish, hairs yellowish. Venter yellowish, posterior margins 2–4 white pollinose.

Legs yellowish; hairs white, on femora and tibiae about as long as antennal segment 1; bristles yellowish; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli light brown.

Halteres yellowish, lower stem brown. Wings hyaline, veins light brown, anterior crossvein at $\frac{23}{38}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell broadly open, anal cell open.

FEMALE.—Length 12 mm. Face white, frons golden pollinose, 28 bristles in mystax. Hairs of mesonotum, abdomen, and legs, short appressed.

Holotype male.—MOHAWK, ARIZONA, 16 July 1962 (J. WILCOX). Allotype female, same data, 29 August 1955.

PARATYPES.—ARIZONA: 2 females, same data, 7 August 1962, 29 August 1955, JW; 1 male, 7 miles southeast Apache Jct., 6 September 1958 (P. H. Timberlake) UCR; 1 male, Aztec, 27 August 1947 (J. Wilcox) JW; 1 female, Granite Reef Dam, Maricopa Co., 9 August 1964 (Jim Haddock) ASU; 1 male, vicinity Mesa, Maricopa Co., 2 September 1964 (Jim Haddock) ASU; 2 males, 6 females, 8 miles south, 21, 24 and 25 miles southeast Parker, 5 September 1964 (J. M. Davidson, Jim Haddock) ASU; 1 female, near Sacaton, 13 August 1955 (P. H. Timberlake) UCR; 5 males, 1 female, Sentinel, 27 August, 7 September 1947 (J. Wilcox) JW. CALIFORNIA: 1 male, Baker, San Bernardino Co., 24 June 1930 (F. H. Wymore) UCD; 1 female, Blythe, Riverside Co., 23 June 1945, Coyote melon, CIS; 1 female, Borego Valley, San Diego Co., 26 May 1954 (F. X. Williams) CAS; 1 female, Cathedral City, Riverside Co., 16 July 1960 (J. W. MacSwain) CIS; 10 males, 1 female, Deep Cyn., Riverside Co., 21 June, 9 August, 5 September 1963, 30 June to 23 July 1964 (E. I. Schlinger) (G. Ballmer, K. Brown, M. E. Irwin) one at white light, UCR; 1 male, 8 miles west Desert Center, 16 September 1959 (P. H. Timberlake) UCR; 1 female, Fish Springs, Imperial Co., 30 May 1931 (H. Gentry) CAS; 1 female, Magnesia Cyn., Riverside Co., 9 July 1950 (R. M. Bohart) UCD; 1 male, 29 miles south Needles, San Bernardino Co., 1 July 1963 (A. E. and Martha Michelbacher) 628, CIS; 2 males, 1 female, Palm Springs, 28, 31 May 1943 (Guy F. Toland, J. Wilcox) JW; 1 female, Palo Verde, Imperial Co., 27 August 1946 (P. D. Hurd) CIS, 1 male, 2 miles southwest, 16 July 1962 (P. H. Timberlake) UCR.

Some of the males from California have the femora blackish basally,

sometimes all but usually only the fore ones. Similar to *S. coquilletti* Back: the males of which have long hairs on the mesonotum, abdomen, and legs, basal half or more of the femora black, tips of the tibiae or more black, and the tarsal segments black apically; the females have short hairs and yellowish legs but usually with a small brown spot above on the femora; in both sexes the wings vary from hyaline to light brown but there is always a grayish clouding at the tip of the wings.

***Saropogon nitidus* Wilcox, new species**

MALE.—Length 12 mm. Head black, densely white pollinose, vertex shining black. Hairs and bristles white, 24 on oral margin. Antennae black, hairs white, segments measure 20–17–62–6.

Mesonotum black, densely whitish gray pollinose, the central stripe and intermediate spots indistinctly black. Hairs short appressed white; bristles white, two presutural, one supraalar, one postalar. Pleura and coxae densely white pollinose with a shining black spot covering the anterior side of the meso- and sternopleura and posterior side of the propleura; hairs and bristles white. Scutellum densely white pollinose, two short white marginal bristles.

Abdomen slender, segment 1 and base of 2 black, remainder yellowish red; sides of 1 and broad posterior corners of 2–5, white pollinose. Hairs short sparse white, longer on sides of 1 plus four to five weak white bristles. Genitalia yellowish red, hairs brownish. Venter yellowish red, posterior margins 1–5 white pollinose.

Femora and narrow base of tibiae yellowish red, remainder of tibiae and the tarsi black. Hairs and bristles white; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli light brown.

Halteres white, lower stem brown. Wings hyaline, veins brown, anterior cross-vein at $\frac{20}{38}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell broadly open, anal cell narrowly open.

FEMALE.—Length 13 mm. Third antennal segment missing. Abdomen and legs wholly reddish.

Holotype male.—LAJITAS, BREWSTER CO., TEXAS, 4 September 1961 (J. E. Gillaspay) CAS. *Allotype female*, Villa Juarez, Mexico, 27 May 1937, B. Brookman Collection, CAS.

PARATYPES.—One male, same data as holotype; one male, one female, same data as allotype.

The shining black spot on the pleura is not found on any of the closely related species.

***Saropogon sculleni* Wilcox, new species**

MALE.—Length 12 mm. Head black; face white, frons and occiput grayish pollinose. Hairs and bristles white, 11 oral bristles, hairs on second segment of palpi black. Antennae brown, hairs white, segments measure 19–19–42–5.

Mesonotum black, densely yellowish gray pollinose, the central stripe slightly darker. Hairs white and about as long as antennal segment 1; bristles white, three presutural, two supraalar, two postalar, 2–3 posterior dorsocentral. Pleura

and coxae densely gray pollinose, pleura with golden cast, hairs and bristles white. Scutellum densely yellowish gray pollinose, four white marginal bristles.

Abdomen slender, dull black, narrow posterior margins of segments 1-4 yellowish, sides of 1 and 2 and posterior corners of 2-5 gray pollinose. Hairs on 1-5 white, short sparse dorsally, long laterally, four to five white lateral bristles on 1; 6 with short black hairs; 7-8 and genitalia shining black with dense erect black hairs longer than antennal segment 1. Venter of 1-4 with anterior and posterior margins gray pollinose, hairs white; 6-8 shining black with black hairs.

Femora red, narrow base of all, venter of middle ones and venter and dorsum of fore ones black. Tibiae and tarsi black, basal half of hind tibiae reddish dorsally. Hairs and bristles white, hairs long below on femora and tibiae; claws black, reddish basally; pulvilli light brown.

Halteres yellowish red, stem light brown, base darker. Wings hyaline, veins brown, anterior crossvein at $\frac{2\frac{3}{37}}$ length of discal cell, fourth posterior cell open length of anterior crossvein, anal cell narrowly open.

Holotype male.—10 TO 20 MILES SOUTH OF MARATHON, TEXAS, 7 July 1942 (H. A. Scullen).

Named in honor of Herman A. Scullen, former professor and colleague, and always eager to collect Asilidae on his many trips.

Apparently closely related to *S. laparoides* Bromley and possibly the male of that species.

LITERATURE CITED

- BACK, E. A. 1904. New species of North American Asilidae. Canadian Entomol., 36: 289-293.
1909. The robber-flies of America north of Mexico belonging to the subfamilies Leptogastrinae and Dasypogoninae. Amer. Entomol. Soc. Trans., 35: 137-400, Plates 2-12.
- BROMLEY, S. W. 1934. The robber flies of Texas (Diptera, Asilidae). Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer., 27: 74-113.
1936. The genus *Diogmites* in the United States of America with description of new species (Diptera: Asilidae). Jour. New York Entomol. Soc., 44: 225-237.
1951. Asilid notes (Diptera), with descriptions of thirty-two new species. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 1532: 1-36.
- COQUILLET, D. W. 1904. New North American Diptera. Washington Entomol. Soc. Proc., 6: 166-192.
- CURRAN, C. H. 1930. New American Asilidae (Diptera). Amer. Mus. Novitates, 425: 1-21.
1931. New American Asilidae (Diptera). II. Amer. Mus. Novitates, 487: 1-25.
- OSTEN SACKEN, C. R. 1887. In Godman, E. D. and O. Sabin, Biologia Centrali-Americana. Insecta. Diptera, 1: 167-213.
- WILCOX, J. 1936. Asilidae, new and otherwise from the Southwest with a key to the genus *Stichopogon*. Pan-Pac. Entomol., 12: 201-212.